



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

The Portsmouth Transcript, a Democratic journal, whilst opposed to the election of Mr. Goggin, honorably refers to him, in the proper spirit of a journal, which can do justice to a political opponent, and courteously acknowledge his merits, without abating its determination to prevent, if it can, his election.—It says:—"The choice of the Convention fell on the Hon. William L. Goggin of Bedford county who some years since represented Powell's or the Albemarle district, in Congress. We know Mr. G. intimately, and it is a pleasure to us to bear witness to his worth as a gentleman, his consistency as a Whig, his ability as a lawyer, and high qualifications for executive duties. He is one among the best stump speakers in Virginia and withal, very popular with the masses."

The London Star says the Princess Frederick William and the new born Prince are doing well, and adds: "Exactly twelve months ago the newspapers were filled with the accounts of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. That marriage, as will be remembered, took place on the 25th of January, and it is on the 27th of the following January that her Royal Highness becomes a mother. Many of the public will think it is but as yesterday when Queen Victoria was unmarried, and was regarded by many as too young to wear a Crown. But now the Queen is a grandmother, and the Prince that has just been born is the greatest grandchild of the venerable Duchess of Kent. This proves at all events, that there is longevity in the Royal line, and that the "long live" salutation which it receives is a prayer that certainly is answered."

When the Army Appropriation bill was before the House of Representatives, on Friday, some sprightly passes occurred between Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Letcher on the subject of the responsibility of parties for extravagant appropriations. Mr. Faulkner made an ineffectual effort to cut off the pay and emoluments attached to brevet rank; and an amendment moved by Mr. Blair to restore the old rate of pay to officers, was ruled out of order. Further amendments were proposed by Mr. Faulkner and adopted, reducing the appropriations for extra rations to officers, for horses, and for laborers.

The Richmond Whig says: "The late Convention requested of the Chairmen of the Senatorial delegations to designate to the State Central Committee, the names of suitable persons to be appointed district and county canvassers, for the present contest. It is exceedingly important for them to discharge the duty imposed upon them, without a moment's unnecessary delay. Let them, then, forthwith, select the electors for the canvass, and send their names and address to the Central Committee in Richmond."

The Fredericksburg Herald says: "At the last gubernatorial election Waitman T. Willey received one vote in Fredericksburg, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It was cast by that consistent temperance man, Maj. Chas. Williams, who will have thousands and tens of thousands to follow in his track on the 4th Thursday in May. The Major withdrew from politics a few years ago, but as an Old Limer he buckles on the harness again, right manfully, and will do his part in the campaign."

The statement copied from an exchange recently, of the death of Capt. Wm. M. Watkins, of Charlotte county, Va., a venerable gentleman, who has filled many posts in the public councils of Virginia, is incorrect. A letter to a friend in Richmond contains the correction in the handwriting of the veteran himself, and the news will be hailed with pleasure by his many relatives and friends.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, on motion of Mr. Nichols, a committee was appointed to examine into the truth of the charge made by the correspondent of the New York Times, that a member of the committee on accounts had entered into an arrangement and received money for passing a claim through that committee.

There is a strong probability that the committee of ways and means will report one or more tariff bills. The indications are more favorable that a revised tariff will pass the House, at least. The Senate is more doubtful. It is said that Mr. Phelps is determined to launch his bill, and trust to the current of the House.

The Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Association in Virginia, acknowledges the receipt of \$300 additional, from several Mount Vernon Lodges in the State, for the Mount Vernon Fund.

A meeting of the Whig and American party of the County of Culpeper, will be held at the Court House, to-day, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Richmond Convention.

Letters from France advise of heavy losses on Cotton, and the probable protest of numerous bills drawn by American houses.

Two hundred and eight hogheads of tobacco were inspected in 1858-'9 than in 1857-'8, in the city of Richmond.

At Nashville, Feb. 17th, the steamboat Quaker City was destroyed by fire. She was lying at the wharf loading for the Ohio river.

The schooner Richmond, from Boston for Baltimore went ashore on the 18th inst., near Newport and was bilged.

An agent of the British Museum has collected in Philadelphia, four hundred different printed biographies of Washington.

The Richmond Whig urges the formation of Whig Clubs in all the counties of the State.

The Democratic journals are now investigating the "records" of Wm. Ballard Preston, and George W. Summers, on the slavery question, and quoting from them to show that they were "unsound" in 1851-'2. Well, they defeated Mr. Summers, (as we think very unjustly,) on that ground—and Mr. Preston is not a candidate for office. Besides, as they have agreed to overlook Mr. Letcher's opinions on the slavery matter in 1847, because of his (Mr. Letcher's) declaration of a change of sentiments, (as Mr. Summers avowed his change of sentiments on the subject,) it would seem to be reasonable that they should not bear very hard now upon gentlemen for "unsound" opinions in 1851! The provocation is, that attacks are made by gentlemen of the Whig party upon Mr. Letcher for his course in 1847. The Democratic party set the example when Mr. Summers was a candidate, and we suppose, that those who choose to urge the objection, consider it a proper retaliation. The point of the argument, is, or should be, not that Mr. Letcher is now an Abolitionist, or that he would not now be true to the South on the subject of slavery, but the inconsistency and injustice of the course of the leaders of the Democratic party in condemning Mr. Summers, because he was a Whig, for that which they excuse in Mr. Letcher, because he is a Democrat!

The Petersburg Intelligencer, is brightening up under the able management of Mr. Albert K. Moore, formerly editor and proprietor of the Savannah (Ga.) Republican. It is now clothed in the handsome type, &c., formerly used on the Richmond South, and looks lively as well as healthful. We wish it every success. The Washington Star, also, appears in a beautiful new suit of type. The Star is a lively, popular journal, and gives us all the Washington news promptly. We, also, wish it every success.

The Coal Trade of the United States.

The tables which record the coal trade of the United States, begin with the year 1820—which was in the infancy of men now in their prime of life. For that year 365 tons present the total. What a text, observes the Pittsburgh Gazette, is this initial fact and point of observation? How gradual, how progressive, since that time, have been the discoveries of coal by science and adventure, over the United States?

To ascertain the exact actual coal trade of the United States, there are no means in existence; for outside of Pennsylvania and Maryland, registers of coal tonnage are not accessible; and even in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania, which covers more than ten thousand square miles of her surface, it is not easy to acquire correct information of the whole number of tons mined.

However, with all these drawbacks to a perfectly satisfactory exhibit of the coal crop of the United States for 1858, we venture, nevertheless, with the data in our possession, and with estimates where we have no returns, to submit the following as the approximate yield of the coal mines in the United States in the year 1858:

The three Anthracite Fields of Pennsylvania.....	6,759,787
Broad Top, Blossburg and Barclay Coals.....	164,983
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Coals, carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad.....	325,637
Monongahela Navigation Company's Coal Tonnage.....	917,738
Eastward River Coal Trade of Pittsburgh, exclusive of Monongahela Navigation.....	125,000
Eastward product in other parts of the State.....	500,000
Total for Pennsylvania.....	8,793,995
Cumberland Region.....	642,725
For Ohio, in 1857, the total product, partly from returns and partly by estimate, was put down at 2,934,000, so that for 1858, it will be safe to put it down at.....	2,250,000
And for the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, etc., and the Territories, say.....	3,000,000
Total coal product of the United States, for 1858.....	14,685,720

On Tuesday, the Vice President laid before the Senate, a communication from the Department of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the 27th ult., calling for a copy of the topographical maps and maps of Col. Wright's late campaign against the Indians in which was read, and the motion to Print referred to the Committee on Printing.

Among the subjects contained in this report, is what purports to be an authentic account of the murder of the Methodist Missionary, Dr. Kiltman, who crossed the plains in the year 1828, and settled in the valley of Walla-Walla, where he soon had around him all the comforts of rural life, and where, with his interesting family, he commenced his efforts to instruct and enlighten the savages of that region.

The small pox having broken out among the Indians, spread with great rapidity, hundreds of the numbers falling victims to the disease. The family of the missionary did all in their power to mitigate and assuage the sufferings of these savages, by nursing them and distributing medicines. But the missionary family not being afflicted with the pestilence, created a suspicion in the minds of the Indians that the pestilence had been brought for the purpose of destroying the red race and obtaining their lands. With a view to test practically the truth, two Indians were sent over to the mission farm, that had not been afflicted with the malady, in order that the missionaries might prescribe for them, which was kindly done, and the red patients returned to their friends to await the issue. By some strange fatality both of those Indians died, which confirmed the minds of the savages the truth of the suspicion, and the next step was revenge.

A stalwart savage was selected for the bloody deed, who stole into the chamber of the sleeping family and buried his tomahawk in the brains of the missionary and that of his wife, and then other Indians rushed in, and helpless children, male and female employees, were butchered, the house razed to the ground, fences destroyed, and every vestige of a once happy home disappeared.

Attention Democrats.

We feel authorized, from the expressed desire of a large number of Democrats, in different parts of this county, to say that a meeting of the Democratic party of Prince William, will be held here on Monday, the 7th day of March, (Court day) to take into consideration the propriety of holding a District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and of appointing delegates to the same. Democrats, who desire the success of their party and to cherish its time-honored principles, cannot object to this. We must select a standard bearer, and concentrate on him, or her, our honest votes. Let every Democrat in the county come to Breunsville next Court day, and decide on some way to meet the impending danger that threatens to overwhelm us.

—Prince William Democrat.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." It appears by the last news from India that the inhuman monster, Nena Sahib, is likely to be caught at last. He was in Oude, closely pursued by a British force, and was accompanied by only 1,500 men. Two Rajahs with him have solicited government for protection when they may be able to escape. Their messenger also appeals on behalf of the Nena himself for clemency to his family.

It appears to be understood that the recent forgeries upon the Colonial Bank of Barbadoes were perpetrated in New York, by a man who made his escape to Europe some two weeks ago, taking with him about \$75,000, the product of the enterprise. The forger sold the drafts to German bankers doing business in Exchange Place, Hanover and Wall streets, with whom he had some former dealings of a bona fide character, and then left hastily for Europe.

Dr. Brackett, charged with forgery, at Hartford, Conn., has been committed in default of \$50,000 bail. His forgeries amount to \$10,000 to \$20,000 on various banks and individuals. The Hartford Journal says—Dr. Brackett was a man highly respected in this community for his supposed piety.

The English crack guns will carry a thirty-two pound shot five miles. One of the Dahlgren guns was tried not long since at Norfolk and made to carry a shot of the same size over six miles. The fire from some of these guns is so precise that at upwards of a mile they can hit a figure the size of a man, nineteen times out of twenty.

Diamonds worth \$4,000 and upwards, were stolen by a Jew from his brother-in-law in New York, on Saturday. He borrowed them on pretence of knowing a purchaser, stepped on board the Kangaroo steamer and sailed for Europe, taking the jewels and abandoning a wife in a delicate situation.

The Burns Centenary appears to have been celebrated with great enthusiasm in Great Britain. Fourteen thousand persons attended the Crystal Palace festival, where the prize poem was read. There were 600 poems presented for competition, several of them from the United States.

Peale's famous painting, the "Court of Death," has been purchased by a western speculator for \$20,000. He intends to have it engraved and the engravings colored, and one hundred thousand copies sold at one dollar each. The picture will then be disposed of by lottery.

Letters received by the overland mail show that the Gila and Apache Indians, in Arizona, are becoming troublesome. They had killed two Americans and several Mexicans, and run off with the animals of the Indian agent and those of Capt. Ewell of the military post.

Two novelties of the genus homo are mentioned as belonging to the New York University Medical College. They have arrived at the years of discretion, yet have never tasted ardent spirits! One is a Kentuckian, the other a New Yorker.

There are 7,779 dram-shops in New York, or one for every 80 of the population, young and old. Of the whole number, just seventy-two pay the decent respect to law to procure a license to sell intoxicating drinks—less than one in one hundred!

Bayard Taylor says the hot-houses of the Czar, in latitude 60 north, contain the finest collection of tropical plants in Europe.—Palm trees are sixty feet in height, and there are banks of splendid orchards. The hot-houses are about a mile and a half in length.

The treasurer of the Boston Columbian Loan Fund Association has suddenly disappeared. It is supposed to have been in consequence of an alleged defalcation. A committee of the association have been appointed to examine the books of the treasurer.

Burrill Jefferson (colored) died a few days ago at Port Royal, Caroline county. He was long known as an attaché of various estates in Fredericksburg, and was famed for his "soup" preparations. Burrill was probably the heaviest man in the State.

The Trenton (N.J.) Democrat says that between thirty and forty of the inmates of the State prison have professed conversion during the past year, and their daily conduct warrants the belief of their sincerity. Wm. L. Leach and David Walton have been arrested and committed to jail for robbing the Pennsylvania Coal Company's office, in October last.

Letters by the last English mail announce that Mr. Henley was coming out with his own telegraph instruments to operate on the Atlantic Cable.

The bark Ottawa has sailed from Mobile ostensibly for St. Thomas, but it is believed her real destination is the southern coast of Africa.

The fair now being held in Augusta, Georgia, to aid in the purchase of Mount Vernon, is very largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevails.

The Queen's Speech.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament in person on the 3d.

The speech commenced with congratulations on the state of the country, and on the progress made in India. On foreign affairs it says:

"I received from all foreign powers assurances of friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm these feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of our public treaties, and contribute to, as far as my influence can extend, the preservation of general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude."

The conclusion of the treaties in regard to the Principalities, and of commerce with Russia, are noticed, and the latter is referred to as an indication of the complete re-establishment of friendship between the two countries.

The treaties with China and Japan are mentioned as promising great commercial advantages.

Satisfaction is expressed at the abolition by France of negro immigration on the east coast of Africa, and that the pending negotiations give promise of a total abandonment of the system.

In respect to Mexico the speech says, "the state of the republic of Mexico, distracted by civil wars, has induced me to carry my forbearance to the utmost limit. In regard to the wrongs and indignities which British residents have been subjected to at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of the naval forces in those seas to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce reparation." Increased expenditure on the navy is asked, on account of the universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare.

The rest of the speech is devoted to local matters, and amongst the measures promised are parliamentary reforms and a new bankruptcy law.

Addresses in response to the speech were agreed to in both houses.

The President's Special Message.

The following message was transmitted from the President of the United States to Congress, last Friday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action, before its termination, for the protection of American citizens, and their property, whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty to recall this subject to your notice. I have heretofore presented it in my annual messages, both of December, 1857 and 1858, and which I beg leave to refer. In the latter, I state that "the executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the lives and property of our citizens on their passage. It is true that, on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct our armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this, he would act upon his own responsibility."

"Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence."

"A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes."

Another subject, equally important, commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of Congress.

The republics south of the United States, on this continent, have, unfortunately, been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war, ever since they achieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by forced loans, and other violent proceedings, to enable them to carry on hostilities. The executive governments of Great Britain, France, and other countries, possessing the war-making power, can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the executive government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel of war to any of these ports to demand prompt redress for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal the commander can do no more than remonstrate. He can resort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained. This American citizens are deprived of the same protection, under the flag of their country, which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress, should the constitution be so amended that body alone the power to make war. Without the authority of Congress, the Executive cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the scene of difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua, or New Granada, for the purpose of defending the persons and property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed whilst passing in peaceful transit over the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or Panama routes. He cannot, without transcending his constitutional power, direct a gun to be fired into a port, or land a seaman or marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore, or to obtain redress for a recent outrage on their property. The banditti which infest our neighboring republic of Mexico, always claiming to belong to one or the other of the hostile parties, might make a sudden descent on Vera Cruz or on the Tehuantepec route, and he would have no power to employ the force on shipboard in the vicinity for their relief, either to prevent the plunder of our merchants or the destruction of the transit.

In reference to countries where the local authorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the difficulty here indicated can seldom happen; but where this is not the case, and the local authorities do not possess the physical power, even if they possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American Executive should itself be authorized to render this protection. Such a grant of authority, thus limited in its extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the Executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it rightfully belongs. The riot at Panama in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the exertion of this authority.

I therefore, earnestly recommend to Congress, on whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law before their adjournment, conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases which I have indicated, under such restrictions and conditions as they may deem advisable. The knowledge that a law exists, would itself go far to prevent the outrages which it is intended to redress, and to render the employment of force unnecessary.

Without this the President may be placed in a painful position before the meeting of the next Congress. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more of the other republics south of us, no person can foresee what occurrences may take place before that period. In case of emergency, our citizens, seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with subjects of European governments, will have just cause to complain. On the other hand, should the Executive interpose, and especially should the result prove disastrous, and valuable lives be lost, he might himself be placed to censure for having assumed a power not confided to him by the constitution. It is to guard against this contingency that I now appeal to Congress.

Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which I deem necessary and expedient for the interest and honor of the country, I leave the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1859.

Old PEOPLE.—Under our ordinary head will be found recorded the deaths of two of the oldest citizens of our country—Mr. Christian Kratzer, aged 87, and Mrs. Rosannah Burkholder, aged 88 years. Mr. Kratzer leaves a sister to survive him who is said to be a few years older than he was. These old people were fine types of a former generation. Their plain and simple habits had much to do with the preservation of their lives to a good old age.—Rockingham Reg.

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Feb 21

Protection to the Transit Routes.

In the Senate, on Friday, a message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Henry, his private secretary, which was read. [It will be found in another column.]

Mr. Mason remarked that the recommendations in this message were to be found in the annual message of the President, which was laid before Congress at the commencement of this session. That portion of the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that committee reported a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the Executive. He presumed it was because that bill had not yet been acted upon that the President had thought it wise and proper to send in this special message urging upon Congress the passage of such a law. There might be found among Senators some difference of opinion as to the expediency of adopting the legislation which the President recommended; but entertaining entire respect for the opinions of the Executive Department, and the recommendations which the Executive was bound to give to Congress, he should be disposed to consider that it was incumbent upon the Senate to give to that subject immediate consideration. He would propose, therefore, that the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the appropriate committee as to the expediency of acting upon the bill reported to the Senate by them.

Mr. Clingman said there were several things in that message that he approved very much; but he apprehended that there would be great difficulty in carrying it out, and he thought the difficulty would be increased by some occurrences that had transpired within the last two years. In 1856, after the Panama occurrences, he had introduced a bill authorizing the President to use force for the very purpose named here, but it was voted down by a decided majority in the other house. Since then the only movements that had been made seemed calculated, in his judgment, to retard rather than advance the objects which we have in view. The President says he has no right to fire a cannon from the coast of Nicaragua for the protection of our citizens in Nicaragua; but yet it must be remembered that Congress has provided that to that territory, not to protect our own citizens, but foreigners, and he has met with no censure whatever from the President; for the Executive message, while it says he committed a "grave error," is devoted to praising his motives and excusing or palliating the act.

The only way to keep the transit routes in good condition is to have a body of troops there; and that we had agreed not to do. What was the next step? It seemed that there was an effort going on, according to the papers, on the part of our Executive to have a joint occupation by this country, Great Britain, France, and such other powers, as might come into the arrangement. The question then was, should we protect those lines in our own right, or were we going into a joint occupation with Great Britain and other European powers? That presented a very important subject for our consideration. We must do one of two things; either let loose from the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and acquire the right to keep open the right of way between our Atlantic and Pacific dominions; or we must have a joint occupation.

Mr. Mason inquired where the Senator from North Carolina got the idea, either of joint occupation between the United States and Great Britain, or of separate occupation by the United States. Mr. M. said he had never heard of it.

Mr. Clingman said he had seen things published in the newspapers of that kind.—There was published last spring, and there has been published again lately, the project of a treaty called the Cass-Yrissari treaty. Did not the Senator from Virginia know of such arrangements being made?

Mr. Mason replied that he was utterly ignorant of any engagement, either made or prospective, with any European government, to occupy any portion of Central America for any purpose, and that such was one thing, and transient entering was another thing.

Mr. Clingman thought it amounted to about the same, during the time when troops were actually there.

Mr. Benjamin did not desire to have the subject referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations again, as the committee had already had the subject under consideration, and had reported upon it. There was a bill now on the calendar authorizing the President of the United States to use the public forces of the United States in the cases therein specified, and he preferred to take up that bill at once and act upon it. He was unwilling that any responsibility should rest upon him, if, during the recess of Congress, it should turn out that notwithstanding these repeated calls of the President, (which seem to suggest that he has information that makes him fear an attack upon the persons or property of American citizens employed in peaceful passage over that transit,) these threatened evils should be postponed, and that bill be taken up.

Mr. Seward objected to giving the President power to make war without first obtaining the assent of Congress; and the passage of this bill would transfer to him the power of making war and preserving peace.

Mr. Fessenden said that last year we gave the President power to send the naval forces against Paraguay. Having succeeded in getting that power, the President now asks to have power granted him to make war or commence hostilities against other nations. The principle is the same with these small powers as it was with large ones, and he did not see how the power of the President could be placed in his hands by the constitution. He had not enough confidence in the present Executive to do so, except in a case of the most urgent necessity. But we are asked not only to do this, but to do it blindly. The President should send the facts and reasons, if not in open session, at least in executive session; and if the necessity was shown, Mr. F. might be willing to accede to the President's wishes.

Mr. Douglas was rejoiced that the President had called the attention of Congress to this matter. He believed the President ought to have the power that he asks. We have said interests that we ought to have and must have the highway to our Pacific possessions kept constantly open. In order to do that we must necessarily repose confidence in the executive, for unless we put this power in his hands we fail to accomplish the objects contemplated by the constitution. The President of the United States ought to have the power to redress sudden injuries upon our citizens, and sudden outrages upon our flag, without awaiting the action of Congress. The executive of every other nation on earth has that power, under their respective forms of government. It was our right and our duty to keep open these transit routes; and for any outrages on persons or property which did not admit of delay, we must give the President power to demand and enforce instant redress. This should be done, not only with regard to Central American States but also in regard to Cuba. We have had constant troubles, and we have unsettled quarrels all the time with Spain, growing out of our connection with Cuba. The captain-general of that island has ample authority to inflict injury upon us, but none to grant redress; and we must have authority to enforce the release of a ship instantly, when it is seized at Havana, instead of going to Madrid, and then back to Havana and to Washington, like a circumlocution office. Either this power must be conferred on the President, or we shall be driven out of the markets and

the ports of those countries. When a revolution breaks out, the revolutionists know that if they rob an English merchant or an English bank, a ship-of-war will be there and batter down the walls of their city if redress is not granted; but when the property of Americans is taken it only results in negotiation, and this never comes to a termination until the revolution is over, the existing government is turned out, and another party has to foot the bill, and half of the time the bill is never footed at all. Mr. D. proceeded to say that he would not confer this power for a single case, but for all cases—for the present Executive and his successors, no matter what their politics might be. He was glad the subject had come up, and hoped it would result in definite action. By granting this power, we should be saved from the necessity of often exercising it.

Mr. Davis could not concur with the view taken by the Senator from Illinois. It might be very desirable to protect American citizens, but there was a higher and a holier duty still, which was preserve our country unimpaired. He could not see to what he would not not run if the Executive should be invested with the power to send the land and naval forces abroad, and land troops wherever he may please. Whenever ambition or any other unworthy passion might prompt him, he might involve this country in a disastrous war with England or France, and we might perhaps behold the humiliating spectacle of the flag of the United States trodden under foot by a powerful nation, and the American Congress shrinking from its defence. Our fathers gave the Executive no such power; and if it was now necessary to go further than our fathers went, that fact only marks the decadence of the people. He would restrict the power to the single case that might be known to exist. He would prefer to bear such ills as arise from the improper treatment of our citizens abroad, and delay in obtaining justice, rather than surrender the great constitutional right of Congress to the discretion of the President.

Mr. Green obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Gov. Wise.

[Washington Cor. of the Rich. Enquirer.] Governor Wise, in his report of Judge Douglas, in opposition to Lecompton, stood by the truest and best interests of the South, when almost every other public man abandoned his post at the beck of executive power and surrendered to abolitionism one of her most cherished dogmas of political faith. In this act the South committed a grave error—one that it will take her years to atone for. It was nothing less than an adulterous union of States' Rights with old-fashioned Federalism; revived and dating back before the year 1824, when Mr. Buchanan first joined the astonished ranks of the friends of Jackson at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, or Calhoun alive when such a marriage was proposed a year ago, they would have forbidden the bans and denounced its consummation with all the eloquence and patriotism for which they were proverbial. Is Governor Wise less entitled to the confidence and support of the South for having done what each and all of those great men would have done under like circumstances? Most certainly not. On the contrary, whatever may be the personal jealousies of other aspirants for the Presidential chair, the men named in "Omega's" letters in connection with it, are too honorable in their private relations of life, not to admit the high claims of Governor Wise to the confidence and respect of every Southern citizen, for the boldness and correctness of the attitude that he took on that occasion. Besides this, the "sober second thought" of many members of both Houses who, in a moment of political delirium, went with Mr. Buchanan and Lecompton, have since then reversed their opinions. (Mr. Hammond of South Carolina, for instance, mentioned in my last) and have thus vindicated, before the whole country, the wisdom of Wise and Douglas in opposing a measure that, if carried into effect, would inevitably sap the foundation on which the Democratic doctrines of States' rights and popular sovereignty rest. With these views premised, take together with the firm hold that Governor Wise has upon the gratitude and affection of the "foreign vote" per se, and so correctly and disinterestedly stated by "Omega," would it not be the height of folly for the Charleston convention to nominate any other man from the South for the Presidency but Governor Wise? With the certainty of success at our command, and the consequent security of the South against the railroads, abolitionism, no person feeling of jealousy ought to suppose to prevent or retard the triumph of the Democratic party in 1860.

Horrible Outrages.

The papers of St. Jerome, Canada, give the details of a most outrageous assault, said to have been committed upon a woman in that parish. On a dark night of the last week, four men in disguise entered the peaceful dwelling of a man, his wife, and two small children, and laying hold of the woman, took her out of bed, tore her clothes, and, half naked, forced her to leave the house, put her in a vehicle and drove off with her. After proceeding several miles they took the woman to a stable, tied her hands behind her back, put a clumsy collar around her neck, and fixing a cord to it, tied her up and left her. Shortly after, one of them returned with the intention of cutting her tongue, for the purpose of preventing her cries being heard, and had commenced to put her to this torture, when he was recalled by his companions, who, seeing some one on the road, took to flight.

The next morning the owner of the stable found the woman in a most horrible state, and nearly dead, her face covered with blood, with wounds on her hands and feet.—In her efforts to prevent the villain from executing his purpose of cutting out her tongue, she had so much injured it that she was scarcely able to speak. She was taken home and proper attention paid to her. The cause of this infamous proceeding is believed to be the fact that the woman was a witness against one of the perpetrators, in a murder trial, last summer.

About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, James McLaughlin and W. S. Gallagher, with some eight or nine other ruffians, entered the dwelling-house of Mrs. Catharine Battis, a widow, residing at No. 8 Mulberry street New York, and tearing out the bed, committed an infamous outrage upon her person. During the affair Gallagher for some reason, fired a pistol. This, and the cry of murder from the upper window by one of the neighbors, attracted the attention of the Sixth Ward police to the spot. Just then Gallagher came out of the alley, with his hands all bloody and some blood upon his clothes. He was promptly taken into custody. The officers then went into the alley, and entered the house from which the screams proceeded. In a room in the upper story they saw a crowd of ruffians surrounding a woman whom they had thrown on her face on the floor, and nearly dead, a most horrible state. Gallagher was holding her by the throat, while James McLaughlin